doubtedly greater since the years in which the above return was made-so that it is fair to conclude that the aggregate number of the whole militia of the United States, at the present time, is nearer to three millions and a half than to the total given in this table.

As the greatest number of enrolled militia is to be found in the Northern States and in the Western States, where, for a few years past, military organizations have been progressing with great activity, we may safely put down two millions and a half of the entire force as in favor of maintaining the government in the enforcement of the laws, although many if not all the individuals composing it may be willing to guarantee the South all the rights and privi leges she is entitled to under the constitution Nevertheless, there is an element in the Ameri can soldier which inclines him always to the side of constituted authority, discipline and

BLACK REPUBLICAN TACTICS IN THE LEGISLA-

TURE.—As might have been reasonably expected, the faction headed by the Hon. Massa Greeley has been floored by the Weed forces In the Assembly. We were not at all surprised at the circumstance that the Weed slate was endorsed through and through, from Littlejohn down to the deputy doorkeepers, but we are Somewhat astonished at the strength of the opposition to Weed. He saved the Speakership only by the most dexterous management, Littlejohn endorsing a resolution which sustained the Governor's vetoes of last year. Littlejohn represented, or was presumed to represent, the lobby, pure and simple; yet when he finds that the lobby has no friends, or at least not a sufficient number of friends to put him in the Speaker's chair, he does not hesitate to spit on his own platform. This is what the politicians call good management, and it betrays Weed's hand throughout. Greeley is very clever in a Fourierite phalanx, a Maine law convention, a woman's rights meeting, or as a political lecturer in a small town; but when he comes to manœuvre a Legislature, Weed can give him several points and then win the game. Just now Greeley has fully one-half the Assembly on his side; he might have two-thirds of the members but for the fact that he lacks the adroitness absolutely required for the proper distribution and combination of his forces. As for Weed, he must have seen by the caucus vote for Speaker that his influence s on the wane, and he will undoubtedly concentrate all his efforts to preserve it upon the most important matter before the Legislatureto wit, the election of a Senator in place of Mr. Seward. Should Mr. Seward be a candidate there will not be, as a matter of course, any opposition to him; but it is understood that he will go abroad or else take a place in the Cabinet. There are no less Shan four editorial candidates for the succes-Blon-Weed, Greeley, Raymond and Webbbut the selection is not to be made from that delightful quartette. The real candidates are William M. Evarts, upon the Weed slate, and David Dudley Field from the Greeley faction. They are both strong men, and Mr. Evarts would have the support of Seward and the old whig section of the party, while Field is looked upon as the leader of the radical, barn-burning democratic republicans. The issue of this struggle for the Senatorship will be very important from a party point of view, as It will settle the question as to which clique shall have the distribution of the federal spoils in this State. If Weed puts in Evarts, then Weed will deal out the loaves and fishes to the faithful; and, on the contrary, if Greeley manages to secure the election of Field, then the philosophers of Spruce street will rule the roast and regulate tration has yet to be indicated, and the result of the election of our Senator may have a great influence upon the President elect. Therefore the fight is important in a national point of view. So far Weed has rather the best of it: and we advise our Fourierite cotemporary to rub up his wits, or, notwithstanding his strength in the Legislature, he may yet be beaten out of

PROGRESS OF LIBERAL IDEAS ABROAD-PROS-PECTIVE ABOLITION OF THE PASSPORT SYSTEM .-The suspension of the passport system by Louis Napoleon in favor of the English, although professing to be merely a measure of reciprocity, may be regarded as a preliminary experiment to its total abolition. The Emperor, in granting freedom of discussion to the press. has wisely decided not to maintain a restriction which is incompatible with the theories of na-Sional liberty put forth in Count Persigny's recent circular. His course in regard to Italy has rendered him so strong that he can afford to dispense with the safeguards by which des potism is compelled to surround itself. The efforts that he has made in favor of constitutional government in other countries have so disarmed republican hostility that he has no longer anything to fear from it. The contrast between his present security and the hourly dangers to which he was exposed in the earlier years of his reign, when the passport system was at the height of its stringency, has naturally produced on his mind a conviction of its uselessness. What he now grants by way of favor to the English he will soon extend to other countries and to his own subjects. The continental governments will, so far as the passport system is concerned, be ultimately forced to follow his example. France and Italy relieved from its vexatious interference with individual liberty, there will be no possibility of maintaining it elsewhere. The frontiers of these States will offer so ready and secure a shelter to refugees that the system will be practically a nullity wherever it is attempted to be enforced. Travellers will owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Emperor for the abolition of this nuisance. To no people will it prove more grateful than to purs, owing to the risks to which it exposes our adopted citizens when they have occasion to pavisit the fatherland.

the field.

GOVERNOR MEDARY ON KANSAS AFFAIRS AND THE CRISIS.-We have received a copy of the address of Governor Medary to the people of Kansas on the occasion of the resignation of his office. It presents a gloomy picture of the ex-Isting condition of things in Kansas, including the loafers, vagabonds, thieves, murderers and outcasts from every region, which still infest the Territory, and the terrible famine there resulting from the long drought of the last summer. But, in regard both to border rudianism and the famine, the retiring Governor gives much good advice and some encouragement of better times. He admonishes the friends of law and order to give no countenance is mid-

night "carousals and the gathering of secret clans, with oaths and grips of their order, stimulated to murders and robberies for some real or fancied wrong;" and he advises the responsible parties to the exercise of a wise discretion in the distribution of their charities to their destitute neighbors. Finally, the Governor intimates, in view of this dreadful crisis of disunion, that he will soon reappear before the public as one of the heads of the newspaper press, with which-excepting the occasional interruption of some official appointment—he has been identified for the last thirty years.

THE NATIONAL CENSUS.—The eighth national census is now completed, but as yet the details of the work bave not been furnished to the public. According to the statement of Gov. Morgan in his message, based upon official information from Washington, the total popula tion of the United States is 31,374,856, and the population of our own State 3,827,000, which show an increase since 1850 of 8,183,782 in the population of the whole country, and an increase in the State of New York of 730,394 We have collected the official returns of the following fourteen States, and they show the subjoined amounts and the increase within ten

years:-		
States.	Pop. in 1850.	Pop. in 1860.
States.	370,792	461.833
Massachusetts	924.514	1,331,499
New York	8,097,394	8,827,000
Pennsylvania	2,311,786	2,913,441
New Jersey	480,555	669,093
Ohio	1,980,329	2,383,982
Indiama,	988,416	1,347,000
Georgia	906,185	1,075,977
Maryland	583,034	682,376
Virgin'a	1,421,661	1,658,199
lowa	192,214	676,435
Illinois	851,470	1,789,496
Michigan	397,654	749,969
Wisconsin	305,391	777,771

It must be taken into consideration that these figures may not be strictly correct; for, as a general rule, census returns are rather below the mark than otherwise. Many houses are not visited at all by the Marshals, and we know from the mode in which the census was taken in our own city and State that a full return of the population was not obtained here. The Marshals called at the houses of our citizens in the heat of summer, for instance when thousands of people were in the country, stopping at hotels in watering places and elsewhere; and we are inclined to think that some of the rough districts-such as the Five Points and other localities-were not very closely canvassed, although they are the most populous parts of the metropolis. We should not be at all surprised, therefore, if the total population of the country was thirty-four millions instead of a fracover thirty-one millions.

THOMPSON AND THOMAS .- We are daily informed from Washington, and through various channels, that unless Mr. Buchanan shall do this thing, that thing or the other, Mr. Thompson, of Mississipi, Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, Secretary of the Treasury, will resign. But what if they do? Our opinion is that Mr. Thompson can be spared, without much inconvenience to the administration, the moment he sets himself up as a dictator to the President. So with Mr. Thomas. There must be a head to the government, but every member of the Cabinet who aspires to act in this capacity should be walked out of his department. And this is all we have to say just now concerning these threats of resignation on the part of Secretaries Thompson and Thomas. Let them go, if they can remain only on the condition that the President must

GOVERNOR HICKS, OF MARYLAND. - This gentle man is an old line whig American Union man A tremendous pressure has been made upon him for some weeks past to call the State Legislature together, that it may call a State Convention on the secession question. But the overnor has his misgivin excitement in Maryland. He fears that this pressure upon him covers a scheme for carrying Maryland out of the Union before the 4th March, and for seizing, under the authority of Maryland as an independent State, the city of Washington and the public buildings and archives thereof. Governor Hicks, not appreciating the grandeur of this scheme, refuses to give it a lift; and, all things considered, he is acting in this like a wise man and a patriot. A little delay on the brink of the precipice

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Waterstow Inn 2 1961

OUR NEW TREATY WITH VENEZURIA. The treaty which the President sent to the Senate yes terday, recently negotiated by our Minister to Venezuela s very important in a commercial aspect. It contains among other important stipulations, a provision exempt ing citizens of the United States in that country from military service, as well as from the payment of the pecuniary equivalent which it has been the practice to exact from foreigners who refuse to serve. This exemp tion is of the greatest consequence to transient residents who are so constantly liable to the arbitrary extertion practiced upon them in military times.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADSON.

The Navy Department to-day received despatches from Rag Officer Bell, of the Mediterranean squadron, dated at Spezzia. There was no political news of importance. The frequents had met with an accident in running into the harbor, but no great injury was sustained. The Susque tions to the sufferers in Syria, which were sent from Bos-ton in the Release. The latter vessel was on her way to

Recent advices from Fort Fauntieroy, New Mexico, confirm the practical utility of Major Meyer's system gress. They have been thoroughly tested, and found of much benefit in the present campaign gainst the Navajo Indians, resulting in great saving of time upon the march, facilitating comme tions with reference to proximity of the enemy and the election of proper camping grounds.

On Saturday the Senate will consider and endeavor to pass the Pacific Railroad bill as it passed the House. An effort will be made to amend it by adding an extreme Northern route.

Governor Banks' Valedictory Address.

The two branches of the Legislature, and a very larg audience of citizens, assembled at the State House between twelve and one o'clock to-day, to hear Governor Banks' valedictory address. It is an important document, giving a detailed review of the material, educational and military progress of the State during the three years he filled the executive chair. The assessed value of property of the State is \$897.000,000. The carolied militia numbers 156.389 men. A considerable space is devoted to the Personal Liberty law, and its removal from the statute books.

militia numbers 155.389 men. A considerable space is devoted to the Personal Liberty law, and its removal from the statute books.

Gov. Banks concludes his address as follows:—
There can be no peaceable secession of States. Whether the government is a compact between States or a union of the people, it is nevertheless a government, and cannot be dissolved at the bidding of any disaffected State. It has pledged its faith to the people of every land, and that pledge of faith cannot be broken. It has been sanctified by the sacrifice of the best blood of the people, and that sacrifice has made it a nation indissoluble and eternal. Neither can that portion of the continent now occupied by the American States be portioned out to hostile nations. By war and by purchase every part of the country has acquired indéfensible and persetual rights in every other part. The interior will never allow the keys of the continent on the occan and sufficient to pass into the hands of an enemy, nor can the marking eitless ar States exist independent of the good will and support of the plantation and farming communities of the otherics; and though we should sasant to an unminimized and creas mable separation, the generations innotural and creas nable separation, the ger the langue seed as would contend for centuries to recover rights, until congress or annihilation ended the sta

merican government. The contest will be too terrible, he sacrifice too mementous, the difficulties in our path re too slight, the capacity of our posple is too manness, and the future too brilliant to justify forebodings or to acute permanent fours. The life of every man is length-and by trial, and the strength of every government must be tested by revolt and revolution. I doubt not what the rovidence of God, that has hitherto protected us, will proceed us now and forever.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Democracy Repudiate Spinola-Declaration of War-The Resolutions of Mr. Robinson Endorsed by a Democratic Caucus-What the Party in the Mino. rity Intend to Do-Excitement in Regard to the National Crisis, &c., &c.

ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1861.

The numerous propositions presented to both house sterday in reference to the crisis now existing in our ational affairs, has created an intense excitement mongst all classes here, both republicans and democrate democracy have been especially exercised over the reamble and resolutions introduced by Senator Spinola. and throughout last evening and this morning they could e heard denouncing it in bitter terms, many calling it infamous. The universal expression was that it was cheme to help George Law dispose of his muskets, and it plainly to be seen that if it is adopted it will have to by the vote of the republicans, and them only.

The democratic members of both branches of the Leg slature met in caucus this morning, in the room of the agreeing upon some course of action in regard to the preamble and resolutions presented by Mr. Robinson to

Nearly all the democratic members were present; also the Secretary of State, D. R. Floyd Jones, as well as Mr.

Comstock, of the Allas and Argus.
As soon as the object of the meeting was stated, Mr. Kiegnan addressed those present, stating that whilst the wording of the resolution was not such as he would de-sire it, yet he was free to say that he gave it his hearty approval, and recognized it; coming as it did from one of the leaders in the republican party, it was an evidence of a change in the policy of that party for the better, and be thought that it was the duty of the democratic membors to give it their united support-more so from the reason that the extreme republicans were loud in their denonciations of it.

Mr. Ellingrood, of Staten Island, followed in the same

strain, and said that for his own part he would have preferred that there should not have bee any reference to Kansas in the resolutions; but he did not think it wise for them to suggest any amendments, lest by so doing they would destroy the desired effect in it. passage. He wanted the democrats to unite with the conservative republicans, and present a record that will carry a meral weight with it. The fact of the extremists of the republican party opposing it, was an evidence that it could only be passed by the support of the democratic members, and for one, he felt that it would be a great

it could only be passed by the support of the democratic members, and for one, he felt that it would be a great step in advance.

Mr. Jones, Secretary of State, was then called for, and said that it looked to him that the only consistent course for the minority party in this Legislature to pursue was to give the resolutions referred to their united support, and he was glad to see it coming from the source that it did. He looked upon it as a step in advance of the principles advocated by that party, and one that the democracy could well afford to support. His advice would be that the democratic members present an undivided front upon it when it comes up for consideration. The present condition of the country demanded prompt action, and he hoped that this question would receive the support of the democracy in the way that it would carry a moral force with it. That would in a measure make it more satisfactory to the South. Perhaps if he had written the resolution he might have worded it different, but he hoped to see it adopted as it was, and under the present circumstances believed it to be a great trumph.

under the present circumstances believed it to be a great trumph.

Mr. Comstock was next called for, and spoke in defence of the resolutions, taking about the same ground of the speakers that preceded him. He said that he was frank to say that he believed the proposition right and just. Kansas should be admitted without further delay, as he believed that they already had more than the requisite population. For one he rejoiced to see a disposition on the part of the republicans to present something tangible upon this subject. He believed this more practical and would quiet afhirs quicker than an amendment to the constitution, as that would take so much time to accomplish. If the democracy acted discreetly in this matter he believed the time was near at hand when the people would again place them in power. He hoped that this step in advance by the republicans would be met by the democratic members in a spirit that would carry with its passage a weight and influence which it would not if opposed by the democracy.

cracy.

Mr. Arcularius then moved that the democratic members there agree to give it their undivided support in both branches of the Legislature. This motion was seconded from all parts of the room.

Mr. Tober, of Queens, asked if it would not be best to wait upon Mr. Robinson and see if there could not be some slight change in the wording. Several of those present stated that from the tone of the rabid republican members, and their denunciation of it in the hotels last evening, a modification to make it stronger could not b passed.

secol.
Secolor Grant said that he had not seen a copy of the resolutions, but from the best information that he could got as to their general import, he was free to say that he would give them his support. As to the resolutions introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Spinola,

he would give them his support. As to the resolutions introduced in the Senate yesterday by Secator Spinola, they could not receive his support.

Senator McLeed Murphy stated that the Senate had referred that Led Murphy stated that the Senate had referred that portion of the Governor's message relating to this abblect to a select committee; also the resolutions of Senators Spinola and Colvin. It perhaps would not be right for him to anticipate their action, but speaking in his individual capacity, he was ready to give the resolutions of Mr. Robinson his support, and was giad to see the proposition coming from the source that it did.

Mr. Gozans thought the resolutions did not meet the isauc—did not, in his opinion, come up to the requirements of the times. It looked to him as only poetponing the evil hour, and leaving for others to come after them greater trouble for their shirking the responsibility at the outset. He did not wish to see hasty action, but a full, fair and frank consideration of the subject. He believed the only practical mode for the final settlement of this question was by Confress calling a national convention, hearing the complaints of the South, agreeing upon a basis for final settlement now and forever. This would bring the issue directly before the people, and the election of members to the next Legislature in all the States of the Union would be directly upon that question. For one, he had no fears of the result. It was plainly to be seen that the present Congress, both House and Senate, were unequal to the emergency. Other bodies than those will have to assemble to settle the question if the Union is preserved, and he hoped that resolutions would be adopted requesting our members in Congress to favor the calling of a convention at an early day. That was the only proposition that he could see tangible upon which the Union men, North and South, could rally to put down the extremists in both sections.

One of the members thought that Mr. Cozans did not meet the question before them. The on

measure.

The republicans have held no caucus, but it is the uni

measure. The republicans have held no caucus, but it is the universal subject of conversation amongst them—some denouncing and others favoring it.

Mr. Robinson called the resolutions up this morning and had them ordered to be printed, with a view of taking action upon them on the first of next week, as he believed that the present condition of the country demanded prompt action if they wished to do any good by passing them.

There is a prevailing impression with all here that some compromise has got to be made, or the States, so long prosperous under one government, will be arrayed against each other and civil war be the result. I doubt if there is a member present but who realizes the importance of doing something to quiet the excitement: the only question is what shall they do. Next week will be an important week at Albany. The events that will transpire here are fraught with good or evil for the country—the mest free and heretofore prosperous of any on the face of the globe. It is to be hoped that their deliberations will be characterized with that conciliatory and harmonising spirit that will give confidence to the conservative men of the South that their rights will be better quarded and protected in the Union than out.

The Albany Eccuring Journal, which to day appears in

wative men of the South that their rights will be better guarded and protected in the Union than out.

The Albany Evening Journal, which to-day appears in an enlarged form, fully endorses the resolutions introduced by Mr. Robinson for the admission of all the Territories as two States, and says.—"Should these resolutions be adopted, as we hope they may be by a united vote, they will exert a salutary influence. The voice of New York uttered through its representatives, upon a question of great public importance, will do more than command the respect of her own representatives in Congress."

Several notices were given in the Assembly this morning for important bills relating to the city of New York. Among which was one by Mr. Camp, of Westbecker, repealing the usury laws as far as they relate to New York city. This is untended to obviate difficulties that are experienced there, but newbere else in the State.

Mr. Crait gave notice of a bill remodelling the Fire Department. This is the bill to create a paid Fire Department.

particular to the city.

Mr. Arcularius also gave notice of a bill to provide for the appointment of three commissioners to open streets in the city, to take the piace of the present mode of appointing three men for opening every block. This bill provides that they shall have the charge of the opening of all the streets in the city whenever applied to, and to be a permanent board, each with a salary of three thousand deliars per annum.

Several other bills were noticed relating to the city of New Year, but mostly of no public importance, and are

New York, but mostly of no public importance, and are as a general thing amendments to present laws. Both houses have adjourned until Monday evening and the members are leaving by every train, some going home but othern to New York, leaving the aspirants for Canal Commissioners in the lurch, having only outsiders

> NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Atmany Jan 2 1961

RENCE, to repeal the Sunday laws.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Goss to repeal the act of last session relative to capital punishment; also confer-ring on beards of supervisors powers of local legislation. By Mr. Course, a bill declaratory of the rights of a jury in criminal trials; providing that in the trial of all presentations or indictionals for crime, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts; by Mr. Lawdence, repealing the not authorizing the sale of the West Washington market of the concattened the city the West Washington market to the corporation of the city of New York by Mr. Prinsen, to provide for the completion and extension of the cheaning canal by Mr. Rasser, to amend the law of divorce by allowing divorces where persons resided in the state five years, for three years wiltui describen, and for cruel and inhuman treatment

Assembly.

AFRANY, Jan. 5, 1861. The Governor's message was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and progress was reported without debate. The annual report of the Metropolitan Police Commis. sioners was presented, the principal features of which

are alluded to in the Governor's message.

The Comptroder sent in his annual report.

NOTEDS OF BILLS.
By Mr. Andreson—To divide the Twelftin word, Brook By Mr. Townsenp...To repeal the Personal Liberty law

partment.

By Mr. Davis—To divide Steuben county into three Ju-

By Mr. Bavis.—To divide Steaden county into three Judicial districts.

Mr. Barasa introduced the first bill of the session—a bill providing for the extension of the Chemango canal.

Mr. Robinson's resolution to divide all the territory belonging to the United States into two great States was called up and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fish offered concurrent resolutions so as to ensure the more certain punishment of bribery at elections. Luddover.

Both houses have adjourned till half-past seven o'clock

The Anderson Fugitive Case.

Hamirox, C. W., Jan. 2, 1861.

A large meeting was held last right in relation to the fugitive slave case of Anderson. Speeches were made justifying Anderson's escape, and resolutions were adopted to use every exertion to prevent his rendition.

Sinking of a Western Steamer. The Memphis steamer A. H. Levin sunk on Sunday night near Pine Biulls. No jives lost.

Markets.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5's, 5'; Reading Railroad, 193; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 194; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37'4; Sight exchange on New York, 34 a 35 per cent premium.

New ORIGANS, Jan. 3, 1861.

New Geneams, Jan. 3, 1861.
Cotton steady: sales to day 8,500 bales, at 11½c. a 12½c, for middling. Sugar steady at 4½c. a 5½c. Mo. lasses 23c. a 24c. Flour firm, at \$5.75 for superfine. Freights and exchanges without alteration.

Mosins, Jan. 1, 1861.
Cotton—Sales 6,009 bales at 11½c. for middling. Mar-

ket excited.

Months, Jan. 2, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to-day 4,000 bales at 11½c. a 11½c. for midding. Market steady.

Baltimonk, Jan. 3, 1861.

Flour duli: Ohio and Howard Street, \$5.50. Wheat firm: red \$1.25 a \$1.33; white, \$1.35 a \$1.60. Corn steady at 61c. a 65c. for new white and yellow. Provisions duli; mess pork, \$16.50; lard, 10½c. Whiskey nominal at 18%c.

risios duit, mess pork, \$16.50. lard, 10/4c. Whiskey nominal at 185/c.

Philladelphia, Jan. 3, 1861.

Flour firm, but in limited demand at \$5.12\(\gamma\), a \$5.50. Wheat firm: sales 4,000 bushels: white, \$1.40 a \$1.50; red, \$1.29 a \$1.35. Corn—old yellow, 70c. new, 60c. Coffee quiet but firm. Whiskey steady at 18c. a 18\(\gamma\), c.

Ciscinnati, Jan. 3, 1861.

Flour firm and in good demand at \$4.65 a \$4.70 for superfine. Whiskey 14c. Hogs in good demand, sales 6,000, at \$6.75 a \$9.50. Receipts to-day large. Mess pork in good demand at \$15 a \$15.25. Lard 9\(\gamma\), c. a 9\(\gamma\), c. but means 5\(\gamma\), c. a 7\(\gamma\), c. for hams. The demand for momey is quite pressing. Sight exchange on New York is at \(\gamma\) per cout, prem.

is at ½ per cent. prem.

Cincinnet, January 3, 1861.

The city anthorities give notice that they propose to redeem \$300,000 worth of the city bonds issued to the Little Miami railroad, and also the White Water canal and the Water Works bonds. None of these bonds are due, but this amount having accumulated in the Sinking Fund and the Treasury, the city deemed it wise to redeem its indebtedness.

INCREASE THE POLICE FORCE.

This Board met yesterday at one o'clock P. M., Super

visor Ely in the chair. The reading of the minutes wa dispensed with, and the following business was trans

Dollar force four hundred men:—
MAYON'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1861.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF SCHENISOMS:—
GENTLEMEN—The resolution passed by your honorable body, providing for a further increase of four hundred in that portion of the Metropolitan Police force attached to this city, and paid from its treasury, is hereby returned with my objections.

It is but proper.

with my objections.

It is but proper to state that I consider the creation of
the commission at the head of the Metropolitan Policeforce such as to confer no especial claim to favor of the
people of this city and county. Nor has the conduct of a
majority of its members hitherto won any better title to
have been to the conference of letter of the constitution, the statute under which the police organization took effect was regarded as a subtle evasion of the fundamental law of the State. It is generally considered to be an invasion of the principle of local government, and has been fastened on our citizens without their consent and in defiance of their distinctly expressed wishes.

Its course has been answerable to its beginning, at first inspections of the graph of neutrality, stealthily changing

without their consent and in denance of their distinctly expressed wishes.

Its course has been answerable to its beginning, at first, it assumed the garb of neutrality, stealthily changing more and more decidedly in partisanship, until now it is notoriously a mere political engine. Its chief end is to advance the objects of that party, the pernicious errors of which have brought about the deplorable dissensions that now distract and divide our unhappy country.

The business of sustaining, at this important point, against an overwhelming popular majority, the interests of its party has been remorelessly pursued. When the personal animosity had been gratified that led to the reconstruction of the Police Department. I vainly hoped that the Commissioners would have exhibited some generous feeling toward the members of the old police force—than whom no more worthy and deserving class can be found in our community. Their sufferings have been treated with contemptous indifference, and though the Court of Appeals, has, in view of the irregularities in the proceedings taken against them, pronounced a judgment that they are still policemen, the Commission is unmoved by considerations either of sympathy or justice. Every act is tinctured by intense political partiality. It was given out originally by the advocates of the change, that this Commission was to be politically neutral. Your honorable body can appreciate whether the promises thus extended have been fulfilled.

Permit me, however, to state that I would not allow the political bias, nor the personal feeling that this Commission has always evinced to, to operate a moment on my mind, if I had the least reason to believe that the proposed increase would remove the acknowledged inefficiency of the force. The protection of the lives and property of my fellow citizens is to me the paramount consideration.

The Board of Police Commissioners have now a body of

cy of the force. The protection of the lives and property of my fellow-citizens is to me the paramount consideration.

The Board of Police Commissioners have now a body of men under their command of 1,400, and confess their inability to perform the duty required of them. With feelings of pride I compare this result with the acknowledged efficiency, discipline and economical administration of the previous police organization. With two-thirds of the present number, and at an expense of about \$800,000 for the year, the city was guarded in a manner which elicited general commendation, and the police of New York was considered a model of discipline and excellence.

The extravagance of the present management has run up the expense for the present negations. The extravagance of the present management has run up the expense of the present management has run up the expense of station houses and other items thrown on the city, is not far from one and a half millions. The present addition would swell the gross expenditure to near two millions.

Estimating the mileage of streets at \$00, if 1,400 can only supply one policeman to patrol 1½ mile, the contemplated increases will only reduce this length to 11 de mile. The inefficiency of the force, I am convinced, depends not on the want of men, but on the incapacity and mismanagement of the direction, and the large number of persons attached to the force as the means of compensating them for other services than those belonging to their official duties. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that the Executive head of the department, though sufficiently able and astute, has had no previous experience in the peculiar and important branch of the public service to which he has been called.

In my judgment, the heavy additions to the burdens of taxation involved in the passage of the resolution, will contribute but little to the efficiency of the force from radical defects in the management, and I therefore return the same for your reconsideration.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Supervisor BLUNT stated that before any action should be taken on the communication, he should express his views upon the subject; but he was not prepared for it now. He did not believe all the communication set forth.

forth.

Supervisor Punny was in favor of the present police system, and did not think that it was deficient in power. He speke in the most complimentary manner of the Superintendent, and concluded with the statement that the allegation of partisanship, perhaps, could not be denied, but the usefulness of the department could at any time he precedent. but the user.

be proved.

Supervisor Burn stated that he had voted against the increase, but not for the same reason that the Mayor had

given.

The communication was received and ordered to be in-

Balance December 27. \$1,927,512 92
Supervisor Burn offered a resolution to the effect that the Board will not allow any bills for supplies furnished any court or county officer, unless the same slaff have been authorized by the Board of Supervisors. It was adopted.

After some unimportant business the Sward adjourned until this day week. Notices were given by Mr. Fumo, of a bill to regulate

Message of the Sovernor of Missouri, Sr. Louis, Jan. 3, 1861.

bure to-day. After reviewing the progress of the abolition and re publican parties, and stating the result of their auccess the Governor says that Missouri occupies a position in re gard to these troubles that should make her voice poten in the concils of the nation. With scarcely a disunionist per se within her borders, she is still determined to demand and maintain her rights at every hazard.

Missouri loves the Union, and will never submit to wrong. She came into the Union upon a compromise, and is willing to abide by a fair compromise; not such ephe-meral contracts as are enacted by Congress to-day and repealed to-morrow, but a compromise assuring all the ust rights of the States, and agreed to in solemn convention of all the parties interested.

Missouri has a right to speak on this subject, because she has suffered deeply, having probably lost as much in the past few years by abductions of slaves as all the rest

Speaking of secession the Governor deprecates the action of South Carolina, and says our people would feel more sympathy with the movement had it originated those who, like ourselves, have suffered severe losses and constant from the interference and depredations of outsiders Missouri will hold to the Union so long as it is worth the effort to preserve it. She cannot be frightened by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, or dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South. The Governor denies the right of voluntary secession, and says that it would be utterly destructive of every principle on which the national faith is founded appeals to the great conservative masses of the people to tion to adopt all proper measures for our rights; con-demns this resort to separation; protests against hasty and unwise action, and records his matterable devotion to the Union, so long as it can be made the pro-

ector of equal rights.

The Governor then passes to State matters, and shows he finances to be in a prosperous condition; recomthe finances to be in a prosperous condition; recom-mends a revision of the military laws; advises arm-ing the militar; proposes protection against in-vasion; refers to the condition of different railroads, and recommends the legislature to relieve the banks from the penalties incurred by temporary suspension of specie nayment.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to re-commend that a day be set apart for humiliation, fasting and prayer throughout the Union. In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty, I designate Friday, the 4th day of January, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the people assemble on that day according to their several forms of worship, to keen it as

a solemn fast.

The Union of these States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger-panic and distress of a fearful character provail throughout the land-our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread-indeed, hope seems to have descried the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay and the wisest counsels of our best and pure t men are wholly disregarded.

In this, the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom

shall we resort for relief but in the God of our fathers? His Omnipotent arm can alone save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt toward our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High in confessing our individual and national sins, and acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency rather than yield a just sub mission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us with deep reverence beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several Stafes, and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His throne that He would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as He did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and nee serve our constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come. The Omnipotent Provi dence may overrule existing evils for permanent good He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Dear Str—Sincere gratitude for manifestations of kindness from many friends during a late affiction, emboldens me to ask for a small space in your valuable columns, through which I may express my beartielt thanks. When I consider that at the time of the scrident to Mrs. Drinkwater I was far away I may express my heartlett transa. I may express my heartlett transaction of the accident to Mrs. Drinkwater I was far away following the duties of my profession, I cannot find words to convey my deep sensibility of the warm and hearty sympathy of the citizens of Fall River in general, and of the kind heart-deproprietor of the Richardson House in particular. Mr. Hodges could have done no more for a dear relative. Mr. Holmes, President of the Old Colony and Fall River Railroad, will ever be remembered for his ready kindness; as also Capt. Brown, of the steamer Metropolis, and Capt. Brayton, of the Empire State. Very respectfully, yours,

LEVI DRINKWATER,

Late Master of ship Paragon.

Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotterien:— Scssex County, Class Three, Jan. 3, 1861.
49, 55, 54, 17, 33, 14, 77, 45, 48, 11, 6, 2, 63, 40, 9, 59, 54, 17, 53, 14, 77, 45, 48, 11, 6, 2, 63, Consolutare Lorever, Class C. Jan. 3, 1861.

11, 71, 69, 26, 39, 36, 49, 67, 47, 41, 4, 40. Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing R. FRANCE & CO., Wilmington, Delaware

Drawings of the Delaware State Loteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, RESTUCET AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTRINES.

18, 3, 55, 70, 5, 69, 45, 49, 18, 20, 68, 14, 29.

DELAWARE.—CLASS 56, Jan. 3, 1861.

70, 8, 24, 46, 55, 41, 13, 10, 50, 53, 3, 34, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wimington, Delaware, Or to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

R. B. Coleman & Son's Eutaw House, Steinway & Son's Overstrang Grand and square Planos are now considered the best manufac-tured; arewarranted for five years. Warorooms 82 and 34 Walker street.

Shirts, Custom Made Under Garments and Hosiery selling at cost for thirty days, PEARSE, 213 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless

The late accounts from Havana of the truly wonderful acy in cases of Consumption, Dyspepsia and Debility of DR. J. BOYER DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS

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RALMOBALS OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
for ladles, gents, boys and children; also, everything desirabl
for fall and winter werr, at
BROOKS', 575 Broadway and 150 Fulton street. Cristadoro's Hair Dyc, Wigs, and Toppes, the best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dprivately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving am beautifying the hair. Sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR newly invented Wig factory, 16 Bond street. Batchelor's Hair Dye-Reliable, Harm less and instantaneous; black or brown. Factory 81 Sarciay sirect. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Hair Dressing Machines.—Ladies Car ress their own hair in 10 minutes. Call and examine them LARD'S, 439 and 27 Broadway Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Trass-fice No. Wesey street (Astor House), opposite the church

Holloway's Pills and Ointment Have been tested in all parts of the world for coughs and colds and have never falled in caring the very worst cases. A hun dred thousand certificates can be shown to prove this.

Berried.

Dersowin-Parrisson.—At Middletown, N. J., on Thurs day, hannary 3, at the residence of the bride's tather, in Rev. D. B. Stont, Joseph T. Burkowsk to Mary Fredampher of Hon. James Patterson, of the former planal by the same, Thurs.—B. France, Jr., to Resource daughter of Hon. James Patterson, or the former planal daughter of Hon. James Patterson, or the former planal daughter of Hon. James Patterson, or the former planal daughter of Hon. James Patterson, or the former planal daughter of Hon. On Wednesday Samer Q at the res dence of the bring brother in an, b. M. Coper, con

by the Rev. Dr. Rephael, Mr. A. Smud to Miss Armonard Sirno, fourth daughter of the late Philip I. Spiro, all of New York. Philadelphia papers please copy. Twome-Biosnan.—By the Rev. Dr. Starrs, V. G., David I. Twome to Mart E. Bernan, both of this City.

ARRAMS —On Wednesday, January 2, Growns William, on of Philip and Sophia Abrams, aged 1 year and II

ARRANG—On Wednesday, January 2, Grong Whilm, son of Philip and Sophia Abrams, aged I year and II.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectful; invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday), afternoon at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of his paronts, 32 Goerek street.

ALIEN.—On Thursday, January 2, Brenard Alien, aged 48 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Nativity, Second avenue, near Second street, ca Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

California papers please copy.

BLANCHARD.—On Tuesday, January 1, of dypthocia, Gronsus Eddan, infant son of George W. and France S.

Blanchard, aged I year, 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 298 Sullivan street, this (Friday) afternoon at half-past one o'clock, without further notice.

BERDEL—On Wednesday ovening, January 2, Mranchard, January 4, Mranchard of Parone of the Parone of

half-past one o'clock, without further notice.

Bernshi.—On Wednesday ovening, January 2, Mas.

Edizaman A., consort of Robert H Berdell, in the 45th
year of her age.

Function and Harrison streets, Brooklya, on Friday, the
4th inst., at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. Rohaives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Bandwin.—At Yorkville, on Wednesday, January 2,
consumption, Dasboan H. Bandwin, in her 46th year.

The remains will be removed from the remisence of
Henry Handeld to West Milford, where the funeral will
take place, on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock. The
relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

relatives and friends of the family are respectfully in vited to attend.

Newark papers please copy.

BININGER.—On Wednesday, January 2, Jozsen H. B.
NINGER.—On Wednesday, January 2, Jozsen H. B.
NINGER.—On the function of the family are respectfully invited to attend the function on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 16 West Fifty-fourth street.

GONRIIN.—In this city, on Tuesday evening, January 4, of scarlet fever, Markarez Henon, only daughter of the late John S. and Elizabeth M. Couklin, aged 9 years, 1 month and 2 days.

DANRY—On Thursday, January 3, Timority, son of John and Ann Dauthy, aged 1 year, 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 127 Madison street.

FROMEN.—On Wednesday, January 2, Markarez, the beloved child of James and Mary Anne Fechan, aged 2 years and 5 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to a street of the family are respected to the form of the family are respected to th

beloved child of James and Mary Anae Feehan, aged 2 years and 5 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Frienz) afternoon, at one o'elock, from the residence of her parents, 220 Canal street

GEROOK —At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, January 1, Saras Jasa, youngest daughter of Christopher and Mary Ann Gregory, aged 12 years, 2 months and 2 days. and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the leach

streets.—On Thursday morning, January S, of consumption, William Hisdor, of the minstrel fraternity, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the minstrel profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 29 Chrystia street, on saturday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Remains to be taken to Calvary Cemstery.

Harm—On Wednesday, January 2, Geong Wassington, only son of Samuel N. and Annie Hatch, aged 16 months and 11 days.

Funeral this (Friday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

months and H days.
Funeral this (Friday) morning, at half past ten o'clock, from 60 Perry street.
Westchester (Pa.) papers please-copy.
Hazazo.—On Thursday. January 3, Jone Hasay, not son or Richard and Bridget Hazard, aged 1 year, 1 months and 27 days.

son of Richard and Bringer Bases, getting invited to al-and 27 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to al-tend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 172 Madison street.

Hours,—On Thursday, January 3, of consumption,

from the residence of his parents, 172 Madison street. Huches.—On Thursday, January 3, of consumption, Michael J. Hugers.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, from his late residence, No. 11 Rutgers street. His remains will be conveyed to St. Peter's church, where requiem mass will be celebrated for his repose.

Moork.—At Waterloe, Breckenridge county, Kansas Territory, Mrs. Mair Moork, daughter of the late Woodbury Page, of Beverly, Mass.

California and Salem. (Muss.) papers will please copy. Monkollan.—On Wednesday, January 2, Mrs. Mair Ann Monsanan, the beloved wife of Peter Moneghan, and 30 years and 6 mouths.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Prince street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

McCormack.—On Theesday morning, January 1, Thomas A. McCormack, in the Sist year of his age.

O'Connor.—On Wednesday, January 2, Barnoxt O'Ors, Not., wife of John O'Connor, and 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 186 East. Twelfth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Montreal papers please copy.

Prizager.—On Thursday, January 3, Hermann August, youngest son of Hermann and Rose Pleage, aged 2 montal and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 35 Chrystie street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock have the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 35 Chrystie street, this (Friday) afternoon, at the residence of his parents, No. 35 Chrystie street, this (Friday) afternoon, at the residence of his parents, No. 35 Chrystie street, this (Friday) afternoon, at the residence of his parents, No. 35 Chrystie street, this (Friday) afternoon, at the residence of his

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 25 Chrystie street, this (Friday) afternoon, Phillips, M. D., in the Tist year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence in Bristol, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Raight.—On Weinesday, January 2, of abscess of the lungs, Percenand Raight, in the 55th year of his age.

at one o'clock. His remains will be taken to Gaivary Cometery for interment.

RABEL—On Wednesday, January 2, of abscess of the lungs, Freedmann Rabes, in the 55th year of his age, at one o'clock. His remains will be taken to Caivary Cemetery for interment.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 419 Canal street.

Rasse.—On Thursday, January 3, John C. Rasse, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 146 Forsyth street.

Spain.—On Thursday, January 3, Carrier Miscore Adornman, only dampher of Herbert and Helen M. Spain, aged 4 years 4 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. M. A. Wood, 114 West Warren street, Brooklyn, at two o'clock this (friday) afternoon.

Secon.—On Wednesday, January 2, at Brooklyn (E. D.), Josem H. Shon, son of Isaac E. and Happin 250or, in the 20th year of his age.

Symm.—On Wednesday (Ding, January 2, at a quarter before eleven o clock, Americ Edward, infant son of George and Mary Ann Stone, aged 4 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeralights day (Friday), at twelve o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 463 Ninth avonue.

Sunon.—At Morrisania, on Monday, December 31, Mary Asn, the widow of the late Minut Shedd, aged 61 years, 9 months and 20 days.

Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Thirds.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 2, of consumption, Joanna I. wife of Jan M. Tytler.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon at one o'clock, from the residence of her mother-in law, No. 666 Third avonue, between Froty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets.

Van Vranium.—At New Brunawick, N. J., on Tuesday, January 1, Rev. Samuer, Ankanner, In Markanner, January 1, Rev. Samuer, Ankanner, In the First Reformed Dutch Church, in the Geth year of his age.

The friends of the fam

AT \$4 50-NAPOLEON TAP BOOTS, A NEW STYLE, ALL JONES', Non-10 and 12 Apr. street. N. B. -Call and

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, WEDDING CARDO and Envelopes of the latest styles. 104 Follon street New York. Established 1815.

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THE WISE, FOR HEALTH, ON EXERCISE DIFFEND, Regin the new year with a strong resolution to attend WOOD'S Gymnasium, Noz. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue. Terms only \$16 per annum. PUNCH'S ALMANAG FOR 1981—NOW READT. Price 10 cents. WILLIMER & ROGERS, 42 Nassay street, N. T.

WESTCH TES COUNTY TAXES - MOUNT VERNOR.

Unique Pelhamville, Wakeded, Olinville Washingtonville Firstwood, &c., taxes are now dise and may be
gain through the subscriber, of his offers come of transf.
and Elizabeth streets, on Thursday, Folday, Saturda, Sanutay
and Tursday, January 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8. All back is with
he paid, as under the new just has said toots an ercear-for days
will be sold.

JOZEN S. YORAE, General Collector.

24 MILLIONS SPECIE
To Lettle a collect and wrought of SELOND PAND
SAFES
Of different make a for sale there, taken in each ange for tall.
His ing adorest a collection of the sale to the sale to the sale that in the sale to the sale to